

ST. GEORGE'S  
BUILDING  
**DISS BROS.,**  
Tailors.

**PRICE, \$8.00 Per Month**

## Business Notices.

**Shewan, Tomes & Co.,**  
GENERAL MANAGERS,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FOR SALE.**  
**THE PROPERTY OF CAPTAIN**  
**ARBUTHNOT LESLIE, A.D.C.**  
**ROAN PONY 'LYDDITE'** fast and  
"good back." Has played Polo. V.  
ranted sound. Price \$150.00.  
Apply to "A. D. C."  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
Hongkong, August 21, 1906.

**CHINA: 'THE SLEEP AND AWAKENING.'**

To be had in pamphlet form at the  
CHINA MAIL Office, 5, Wyndham Street  
Price ..... One Dollar



## Intimations.

# G. FALCONER & Co.,

## WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

### HOTEL MANSIONS.

NEW SELECTIONS OF  
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE.  
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.  
LARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUTS, ELEGANT  
WATCHES & Co. are Agents for ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND  
SPECTACLES. LIND KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS  
ASTRONOMICAL CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER

Products especially recommended for the Hygiene of the  
Skin and Beauty of the Complexion.

## SAVON A LA CREME SIMON

This soap is quite genuine and prepared  
with the most scrupulous care and with  
the finest materials. It is the only soap  
which does not irritate the skin.

CREME SIMON SOAP is highly  
recommended for its soft and  
pleasant action on the skin.

For sale at all chemists and  
grocers.

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# MITSU BISHI COSHI KWAISHA

## (MITSU BISHI CO.)

### COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

CABLE ADDRESS: "KWAISHA"

Which applies to all Branch Offices.

At A. P. C. 6th Edition, Western Union

Cables used.

All Letters Addressed to:

MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO.,

with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

NAGASAKI, MOI, KOBE, KANAGAWA,

SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES:—

YOKOHAMA: M. ARITA, Esq.

OHKAWA: M. ARITA, Esq.

MANILA: M. ARITA, Esq.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:—

Ochi, Shimizu, Nishimura, Kato,

Yamada, Kikuchi and others, 100, Chuo-cho,

which will shortly be made to produce a

large scale of the best Japan Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the

Agencies of the Company will receive any

order for Coals produced from the above

factories.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET.

Hongkong, April 25, 1906. 816

CARMICHAEL AND

CLARKE.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND

SHIPBUILDERS.

REPAIRERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Having recently completed the

REPAIRS OF "CANTON" and "HONGKONG"

A. I. Code, 4th Edition.

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE 222. 563

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN OHEUNG"

551 Tons, Captain J. McGee, will leave

for Canton at 9 P.M. on SUNDAY,

TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and return

to Hongkong on SUNDAY, leaving

Canton at 9 P.M. Excellent accommodations.

Electric Light, and perfect catering. Ward

at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare \$8 each way. Second-

class, \$1.00 each way. Meals, \$1 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.

ORRONG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

No. 128, Colmaught Road Central.

700

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S. S. "WING CHAI"

CAPTAIN C. ARNOLD, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong

on WEEK DAYS at 7.30 A.M., and

on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 8.30 A.M.,

and return from Macao on Week Days

at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 6.00 P.M.

Tide permitting.

Fares:—Week Day 1st Class, including

cabin and servant, Single \$3, Return

Ticket \$5. 2nd Class \$1.50, 3rd Class 50 Cents.

On and after SUNDAY, the 29th Inst.,

(inclusive) the Steamer will be

1st Class Single \$1.00, with Cabin \$2.00.

2nd Class Single \$0.50, with Cabin \$1.00.

3rd Class Single \$0.25, with Cabin \$0.50.

Storage 20 Cents each trip.

Any Meals can be supplied on board at

a charge of \$1.00 per Meal.

First-class Passengers who do not care

to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be

allowed to do so the following day (Monday)

on production of the Return Half

Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the

Monday, owing to the Boiler Cleaning, due

notice will be given by the Captain, and the

Half Ticket will be available for the following

day. The Ship is lit throughout by

Electricity.

The Steamer's Wharf at Hongkong is at

the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG COY.,

81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 18, 1906. 1064

HOMOGENEOUS

NATURAL MILK.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN THE ART OF

PRESERVING MILK.

PURE NATURAL COWS MILK

PRESERVES ITS GOOD TASTE IN ANY CLIMATE.

Apply to

A HOUSE IN KENTFORD TER-

RAO, KOWLOON.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, August 1, 1906. 1721

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

the "FORBES LODGE," Cause Road.

Apply to

H. N. MODY.

1739

TO LET.

THREE LARGE GODOWNS ON PRATA

ROAD, Formerly in the occupation

of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Apply to

H. N. MODY.

Victoria Buildings,

Hongkong, May 10, 1906. 1722

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A HOUSE IN WONG NEI CHONG

ROAD,

OFFICES IN KING'S BUILDING and

YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS ON PRATA ROAD.

A HOUSE IN CLIFTON GARDENS,

Conduit Road.

A HOUSE IN RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS IN MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, August 28, 1906. 1718

BEST MILK IN THE MARKET

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

CASE OF 48/2 Liter Tins.....\$9.50.

CASE OF 48/4 " ".....\$7.00.

SOLE AGENT

EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 14, 1906. 1412

## To Let.

SHAMEN, CANION.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WEST END TERRACE.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, July 6, 1906. 1721

TO LET.

"BELEVUE" Peak Road, 6 ROOM-

ED HOUSE, Unfurnished, with

immediate possession.

No. 4, CONDUIT ROAD, 4-5 Roomed

House, with Photographer's Dark Room

(fitted). Servants' Quarters separate.

Splendid view of the Harbour. Immediate

possession.

Apply to

PERCY SMITH & SETH,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 13, 1906. 1725

TO LET—AT KOWLOON.

FOR 3 MONTHS FROM 1ST OCTOBER.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE FUR-

NISHED

Apply

"L. O."

Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, September 8, 1906. 1767

TO LET.

ONE Side of the "DOUGLAS WHARF"



**Banks.**

1780 | Hongkong, May 14, 1906. 588 | Hongkong, February 23, 1906.



# DRINK - - -

## THE ONLY GENUINE

### 'TANSAN'

WHICH BEARS THE NAME OF  
J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON  
DEVELOPER OF SPECIAL  
IMITATIONS  
which are unpalatable and dangerous

Per Case of 48 Pints ..... 86 50  
Per Dozen Pints ..... 81 70  
Per Case of 100 Pints ..... 88 50  
Per Dozen Pints ..... 83 70

## TANSAN

### GINGER ALE

Experts Testify That  
TANSAN IS THE MOST  
WHOLESALE AND  
PALATABLE

## GINGER ALE

Per Case of 48 Pints ..... 87 75  
Per Dozen Pints ..... 1 05  
Per Case of 100 Pints ..... 88 50  
Per Dozen Pints ..... 83 70

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION

SOLE AGENTS:

F. PRICE & CO.,

Wine and Spirit Merchant,

2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## POWELL'S

GENTLEMEN'S  
OUTFITTERS

28, Queen's Road

(Opposite the Clock Tower).

## Elegant .

## Footwear .

at

MODERATE PRICES.

STYLE,

COMFORT

and

DURABILITY

GUARANTEED.

## POWELL'S

HONGKONG.

## The SAVOY,

LIMITED.

## Muslins,

## Longcloth

## Picot

## EMBROIDERIES

## EDGINGS,

## INSERTIONS

and

## BEADINGS.

## THE SAVOY, Ltd.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

## THE OVERLAND

## 'CHINA MAIL'

ALL THE  
NEWS OF  
THE WEEK.

The best paper for post-  
ing to your friends  
at home.

Ready in time for posting by  
the

ENGLISH and FRENCH  
MAILS.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's  
Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. CLARKE,  
SON & PLATT, 85 Gracechurch St.,  
E.C. SHERRE & CO., Ltd., 30, Corn-  
hill, GORDON & GORCE, 15 St. Bride  
St., E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 21,  
Cannon Street, E.C. WILLS, Ltd., 161  
Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON,  
150, Fleet Street, O. MITCHELL &  
CO., Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.  
D. J. KETTER & CO., 1, Philpotts  
St., E.C. BLAIR & CROWTHER,  
10, 11, 12 New Bridge St., E.C.  
MILTON & CO., 22 Glasshouse St.,  
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PARIS and EUROPE:—MAYENCO,  
FAVRE & CO., 18 Rue de la Grande  
Batterie, Paris. The Rev. Dr. HARR,  
D.C.L., 12 Rue Vivienne, Paris.

NEW YORK:—THE CHINESE EXCHANGE  
Office, 52, West 22nd Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-  
cisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCE, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE  
APOTHECARIAS CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &—KELLY &  
WALSH, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WAT-  
SON & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Amoy, H. CROCKETT, Esq., c/o  
N. MOULDER & CO., Ltd., Foochow.

BROOKLYN & CO., Shanghai, LANE,  
OWATFORD & CO., and KELLY &  
WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, OWATFORD  
& CO., and KELLY & WALSH.

## S. MOUTRIE & Co.,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN.

## 'HUMANOLA'

## PIANO

## PLAYER

With Patent Attachment for  
Transposing and especially  
prepared for this climate.

PRICE

\$420

RECITALS DAILY.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

YORK BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

Hongkong, August 4, 1906.



A. S. WATSON  
& Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## WATSON'S

Celebrated

E BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH . .

WHISKY.

THE FAVOURITE

SCOTCH WHISKY

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

FOR OVER

20 YEARS.

Per Case...\$15.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, September 4, 1906.

## DEATH.

SAUNDERS.—At Amoy, on the 8th inst.,  
Capt. JOHN CONIST SAUNDERS, aged 77.  
Deeply mourned.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

9 p.m.—A quota Feto at V.R.C.'s Enclou-  
sure, Kowloon.

## General Memoranda.

SAUNDERS, September 15:—  
9.15 p.m.—Fremont Concert on the  
Volunteer Parade Ground.  
Goods per Railway undelivered after 4  
p.m. on this date will be landed.

MONDAY, September 17:—  
Goods per Goshen undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, September 18:—  
10 a.m.—Auction of Sundry Naval and  
Victualling Stores, at H. M. Naval  
Yard.  
Goods per Persia undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, September 20:—  
9 p.m.—Meeting of Kowloon Cricket  
Club at Seamen's Institute, Kowloon.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1906.

EXCHANGE.

The high rate of exchange appeals to  
different people in different ways. The  
speculator who hopes to make money  
out of its rise and fall is not affected in  
pocket, except as regards his speculations,  
one way or another. So long as  
his judgment has taught him in which  
direction to gamble with advantage he  
does not care whether silver is up or  
down. Local tradesmen, who buy the  
commodities they retail in a gold country  
are of course the more pleased to see the  
dollar waxing in value. They reap  
enormous profits. On the other hand  
the man who has contracted to give his  
services either to the Government or to  
a private firm for a monthly consideration  
in gold is in a most unhappy position  
unless his employers have a sense  
of justice. The rise in silver has re-  
duced his salary to such an extent that in  
numerous instances he is receiving less  
than a bare living wage. Take a case  
in point. An Inspector in the Regis-  
trar General's Office is paid the same  
principle stipend of £180 a year. He  
probably worked that out as \$150 a  
month and made his arrangements to  
live within that amount. With ex-  
change as it is at present he is receiving  
\$135. We have no hesitation in stig-  
matizing this as sweating of the worst  
kind. This unfortunate officer is being  
robbed every month by the Government  
of \$15. The Government collects  
money from the citizens in dollars and  
pays this unfortunate employee on a  
gold basis. Then let us take the case  
of the junior masters at Queen's College.  
They are paid £270 to £360. Instead of  
receiving \$225 to \$300 per month they  
now receive about \$202 to \$270. In the  
Sanitary Department we find the same  
monstrous state of things. Men who,  
with the dollar at par, would be receiving  
\$106 to \$190 per month, are now  
getting about \$144 to \$171. Illustrations  
similarly iniquitous could be cited in  
every department of the public service.  
Two facts stand out distinctly and no  
amount of wriggling on the part of the  
Government can explain them away. The  
men paid on a sterling basis are receiving  
much less than they imagined they were  
contracting to receive and the Govern-  
ment is pocketing the difference. At the  
same time the cost of living has certainly  
not decreased. Rent, servants' wages,  
cost of food and domestic services  
generally are, as a rule, higher than  
with the dollar at par. This is a state  
of things that causes people to wonder  
whether there is anything peculiar to  
a Government which justifies it in a course  
of action which would be execrated if it  
were pursued by a private office. To  
the credit of most of the great honours in  
the Colony it must be remarked that  
they decline to bleed their employees who  
were engaged at home but make an ar-  
rangement whereby those employees do  
not suffer in consequence of the appre-  
ciation in the value of silver. It is true  
that sometime in the misty past a re-  
quest was sent by this Government to  
the Secretary of State for the Colonies  
asking him what could be done. What  
has been the result? The civil servants  
are still being squeezed and the local  
Government makes no sign. If a

is presumably the case, the local Govern-  
ment cannot do anything in matters of  
this kind without the consent of Downing  
St. It shows a lamentable weakness in  
our system of governing Crown Colonies.  
It surely would not be a startlingly  
dangerous departure to endow local  
Governments with power to deal with  
such matters as this. One result of the  
present unhappy state of things can  
easily be foretold. However, much they  
may desire to carry out their duties  
faithfully the civil servants, who realise  
that they are labouring under a very  
real grievance, will assuredly perform  
those duties with less vim, and the loss  
which always punishes the bad em-  
ployer in the long run, will fall upon the  
Government. It would not be out of  
place while dealing with the question of  
exchange to point out the monstrous  
prices which are being charged for  
commodities imported from gold coun-  
tries. In a large number of instances  
these prices are just as high as when  
the dollar was at a discount.

## CHINA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Press of Canton celebrated "the  
promulgation of the new constitution"  
by having a holiday. That is satisfac-  
tory—for the composers. We have  
now, however, a statement of what  
took place in Canton and apparently  
the ceremonies and jubilation quite  
equalled what was anticipated and  
foretold. The offices of the Chamber  
of Commerce were elaborately decora-  
ted. Flags were in evidence on many  
of the larger business places. Students  
were paraded through the streets and  
they met at the spots already arranged;  
they marched headed by foreign music,  
and when they met together sang songs  
in praise of the new government and  
songs that were calculated to stir and  
conserve the patriotism of the people.  
Ancient looking lanterns were hung  
up every where, and on them were  
painted four new characters. The  
characters which one sees on these lan-  
terns generally refer in some way to the  
gods and the reverence that should be  
offered to them. In this case, however,  
the words were "May a Constitutional  
Government continue for ten thousand  
years." The curious thing about all  
this is that the Chinese are so child-  
ish—we can call these ebullitions  
of feeling by no other name—and  
show such delight because there  
shall have been some kind of a  
promise that such a Government  
be given them some years hence. There  
is a vast chasm between this promise  
and the realization of the ideal which  
they almost worship. Among the thou-  
sands of Chinese there cannot be one  
man in a hundred who has any clear  
idea of what it is all about. We saw  
a long article from a prominent Censor,  
written a few days ago, warning the  
Peking Government against trying to  
run before they had learned to walk.  
Reference had been made to the con-  
dition of the Japanese and their  
wonderful strides consequent on the  
receiving of a Constitutional Govern-  
ment. But the Censor was wise enough  
to see, and bold enough to show that  
the Japanese possessed something more  
than mere change of Government to  
explain all that has followed. Indeed  
the critic pointed out further that the  
rulers and people of Japan had been  
preparing themselves for the new regime  
for more than twenty years, and  
therefore all parties were more or less  
ready for it. In China the reverse is  
the case, and only now because there  
are many of the officials who feel  
that something is lacking and they  
hardly know what they cry out "Try  
Constitutional Government." In this  
way and with considerable keenness  
the situation is traversed, and many  
pertinent criticisms are offered for  
the consideration of those who are  
shouting about that of which they know  
so little. A further question is, How  
the Eighteen Provinces can immediately  
become the possessors of a Constitutional  
Government after the model of the  
West or of Japan? This never seems

to strike the Chinese. They have not  
yet arranged a simple coinage which  
shall be acceptable throughout the  
empire. The dress of the North is  
different from that worn in the South,  
and the language spoken is absolutely  
unintelligible the one to the other.  
There is no one in the provinces who  
has had any experience in governing  
except governing the members of their  
own households, and how they get on at  
that outsiders can only guess. It is  
true that elders govern the rest of  
the village where they happen to live  
but how do they govern? Simply by  
letting things alone, and if there is  
any divergence from that beaten path  
then there is much threatening and  
vociferation, and should there be any  
application of force, generally the in-  
nocent are seized and held as hostages  
for the guilty. Outside of this realm  
the Chinese have had little knowledge  
of government. The inference is too  
obvious for comment.

A rather remarkable feature of the  
local Ordinances is one that is just now  
becoming too well known to Chinese  
bad characters from the mainland. This  
is a section under which Chinese who  
return from banishment are tried and  
which has the anomalous effect of giving  
greater powers to a Magistrate than to  
the Supreme Court. Thus a man who  
returns from banishment is sentenced  
to twelve months' gaol with six hours'  
in the stocks if he pleads guilty at the  
Magistracy, while if he reserves his plea  
for the Supreme Court he will probably  
only be sent to gaol for nine months'  
and cannot be ordered into the stocks.  
The Chinese are now getting to know  
this and it is becoming more common  
for them to elect to go to the higher  
court.

## LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

Mr A. R. Lowe was appointed trustee  
in the estate of Cheung Shun Koo by His  
Lordship the Chief Justice this morning.

A receiving order was granted in the  
case of the Kwong Wo Ming firm this  
morning by His Lordship the Chief Justice.  
Mr S. W. Ho made the application stating  
the assets were \$1,000 in cash and the  
furniture, etc., at 25 Yuen Street, estimat-  
ed to yield \$24,800. Debts amounted to  
\$74,856.18.

Four Chinese were drowned in Yau-  
mat Bay this morning owing to a cargo  
boat sinking. The boat was at anchor  
laden with ballast and becoming water-  
logged owing to the heavy rain went down.  
A fish and three children were drowned,  
the rest of the occupants being rescued by  
surrounding boats.

A European named Day, who was  
formerly employed by the Electric Tram-  
way Company as ticket inspector, attempt-  
ed to commit suicide yesterday at about  
noon, at No 3 Ship Street. He endeavoured  
to cut his throat with a razor, and was  
subsequently attended by a Japanese  
doctor and forwarded to the Government  
Civil Hospital.

Volunteer Promotions.  
The undermentioned promotions will  
take place in the Right 4, No. 2 Company,  
with effect from this date:—Corps, G.  
Blood, L. C. Rees and A. J. Darby to  
Sergeants; Bombs, F. O. Day and A.  
E. Wright to Corporals; and Gunners F.  
C. Hall and F. Austin to Bombardiers.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued by Mr  
Figg of the Hongkong Observatory:—  
On the 13th at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer  
has risen slightly in the neighbourhood of  
Hongkong, and fallen moderately over  
Central Japan and Formosa.

The depression in the China Sea appears  
to have moved westwards. A new depres-  
sion is shown over S. Formosa this morning  
and another over Central Japan. They  
appear to be shallow.

Pressure is high over N. China, and also  
over N.E. Japan, the normal being exceed-  
ed by 0.3 inch over the latter area. Over  
Central Japan and Formosa it is in defect  
about 0.1 inch.

Unsettled and squally weather will con-  
tinue over the N. part of the China Sea and  
in the Formosa Channel.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours end-  
ing at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.03 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon  
to-morrow.

Forecast District.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood: E.  
to N.E. winds, fresh or strong; equally,  
showery.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds,  
strong to a gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hong-  
kong and Loochoo: N.E. winds, strong.

4.—South coast of China between Hong-  
kong and Hainan: Same as No. 3.

## A GOOD FAMILY LINIMENT.

EVERY family should be supplied with  
a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Ex-  
pectorant, for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds or similar  
injuries, which are of frequent occurrence  
in every household, there is nothing so  
good. It cools and soothes the wound and  
not only gives instant relief but brings out  
a speedy and permanent cure. For sale by  
all chemists and druggists.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### TURKEY'S SULTAN.

ILLNESS CAUSES ANXIETY.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuter,  
via Bombay.)

LONDON, September 12.

Although it has been declared that  
the Sultan of Turkey had almost re-  
covered, a specialist named Beigmann  
has been summoned to Constantinople  
to assist at a consultation.

### SOUTH AFRICAN

POLITICS.

### WILL NATAL JOIN THE

TRANSVAAL?

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuter,  
via Bombay.)

LONDON, September 12.

In a speech the Natal Premier de-  
clared that a union between Natal  
and the Transvaal was outside the  
range of practical politics.

He would never agree to the proposal,  
which would involve the extinction of  
Natal.

The Opposition has also announced  
that they will oppose the suggestion.

### NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

(REUTERS SERVICE.)

LONDON, September 11.

The King has received in audience  
Baron Komura who presented his cre-  
dentials.

### RUSSIA.

Massacres in Poland.

LONDON, September 11.

A deputation of citizens of Siedlce has  
asked the Governor to order the troops to  
cease firing.

The Governor replied that he would  
bombard the city unless the revolutionary  
leaders surrendered.

### An Agrarian Bounty.

LONDON, September 11.

The Tsar has signed a Ukase, ordering  
the sale of eleven millions acres of State  
lands to the peasants.

### Arresting Terrorists.

LONDON, September 11.

The troops have searched 200 houses in  
Warsaw, seeking terrorists, and 1000  
arrests have been made.

It is feared that if the terrorists do not  
desist from murdering policemen and  
soldiers, a massacre similar to the one at  
Siedlce, is inevitable.

### INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

LONDON, September 11.

The Cuban insurgents have received a  
crushing defeat while attacking the rail-  
way. It is reported that 200 were killed.

### PAWNBROKERS' CUSTOMS.

Commission to Employees.

In the Summary Jurisdiction of the  
Supreme Court this morning, before His  
Honour Mr A. G. Wise (Judge) Judge Li  
Pak Lu and five other Chinamen sued Li  
Shuk Min for \$237.00.

Mr Otto Kong Sing appeared for the  
plaintiffs, but defendant's solicitor did not  
put in an appearance and Mr Kong Sing  
announced that the defendant had absconded  
from the Colony. Plaintiffs were all  
employees of the Him Tai pawnbroker's  
shop in Yau-mat, the proprietor being the  
defendant. When the defendant sold the  
shop, commission became payable to all the  
foks or employees.

The Puisse Judge—I think you had  
better prove your case shortly. There is  
no one here to deny it. Call your  
witnesses.

Li Pak Lu was put in the box, but before  
he gave evidence the Puisse Judge, ad-  
dressing Mr Otto Kong Sing, said—You  
must understand with regard to this practice  
of yours that I am not laying it down except  
for this case. Should a similar case be dis-  
puted I must not be taken to have found  
that the practice does prevail.

Li Pak Lu stated the shop was sold for  
\$237.00 and that the employees were  
entitled to \$237 (one per cent.) by a custom  
prevailing in the trade.

The latter portion of his remark caused  
the Puisse Judge to smile, and he said—I  
have never heard a case on this subject.

Mr Otto Kong Sing—The practice is  
admitted. Here is a letter from Messrs  
Deacon, Looker and Deacon (defendant's  
solicitors) in which they admit the custom  
does exist.

The Puisse Judge glanced over the letter,  
then laconically remarked—Judgment with  
costs.

Mr Otto Kong Sing explained the reason  
for the custom was that the foks might  
remain in the employ of the new purchaser  
in order to enable him to carry on the  
business.



## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of the Colony, presided at a meeting of the Legislative Council which was held today. There were also present:—  
His Excellency the Officer Commanding the Troops, Colonel DARLKO.  
Hon. Mr. T. S. BARNES (Colonial Secretary).  
Hon. Mr. HENRY BEECHER, Kt. (Attorney General).  
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).  
Hon. Capt. DALRYMPLE.  
Hon. Mr. W. CATHAM (Director of Public Works).  
Hon. Capt. BARNES LAWRENCE (Harbour Master).  
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.  
Hon. Mr. W. A. J. GIBSON.  
Hon. Mr. E. A. GIBSON.  
Hon. Mr. E. A. GIBSON.  
Hon. Mr. E. A. GIBSON.  
Hon. Mr. E. A. GIBSON (Acting Clerk of Council).

**THE ESTIMATES.**  
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding \$5,202,135.00 to the Public Service of the year 1907.

**THE BUDGET SPEECH.**  
His Excellency the Governor—Gentlemen, This is the seventh year in succession that I have risen in my place in another Colony and here to place before the members of the Legislative Council the Estimates for the ensuing year, but it is the first occasion it has been my unsatisfactory duty to announce a decline in the revenue. Before going into the long array of figures which I have before me I think it will meet your wishes if I explain generally how it is proposed to meet this decline. There are three methods open to us: either to raise a further loan, to increase taxation or to reduce expenditure. I am strongly averse to raising additional loans at the present time. We have already our old loan of 1894 amounting at the present time to £300,000, after deducting sinking fund. We have also the new loan for the railway. We were, fortunately, able to raise that loan by instalments of £110,000 each year and the interest which we shall have to pay next year is the first of these instalments which is not a heavy charge but it will go on mounting up for many years until the railway commences to pay. One reason why I am particularly anxious to avoid adding to the Colony's indebtedness, and therefore to the ineffective charges that appear on these estimates, is the precarious nature of some of the items of revenue. We cannot count for certain any year on getting approximately the same revenue as we did in any preceding year. I am also averse to increasing taxation. It has been pointed out to me that this Colony is very lightly taxed and I do not promise that I shall not on some future occasion introduce additional imposts, but at a time like the present when trade is bad it does not seem suitable to add to the burdens of the traders. Further a decline in revenue that we now have to meet is, as I will explain, in large part due to the lower tender for the Opium Farm and I do not wish to place additional taxation on smokers of opium because the burden is, by the force of circumstances, lightened to those who smoke opium or who profit by the use of this drug. There remains the reduction of expenditure and this is the method which it is proposed to adopt. We must cut our coat according to our cloth. It must necessarily be a simple garment but I hope when I come presently to try it on you will agree with me that it is a fairly serviceable one and one that the Colony need not be ashamed to appear in next session. (Applause.) It is somewhat of a tight fit but if we adhere to our estimates we shall remain in the same sound position at the end of 1907 as I am happy to say we will be in at the end of 1906. That position is somewhat better, according to our present anticipations, than the estimates I made when I introduced the Budget for 1906. I then anticipated that on the 31st December, 1905, we should have a balance excess of assets over liabilities of \$302,000; the additional accounts of 1905 show a balance of \$441,000, \$109,000 better than we anticipated. The estimated revenue of the Colony for the year was \$50,000 more than it will probably turn out to be. This is due to profit having been made on subsidiary coins. We counted on \$120,000 and it is this amount less certain excesses on other items that caused the deficit. It has been an extraordinary revenue we fall short by \$243,000. This is due first of all to land sales which we estimated at \$400,000 now being only estimated at \$307,000. It is also due to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund which you will remember it was proposed to transfer to the Revenue Account, not having been transferred. The amount of the fund was \$249,000. On the other hand we transferred to General Revenue the sums which have been found due to us out of the Prizes Redemption Fund amounting to \$95,000. Our ordinary revenue during the current year is now estimated at \$139,000 less than when the original estimates were drawn up. This is due to an error on the right side which was made in preparing the estimates which we passed on the possibility of it falling below the amount it stood at through 1904-5. As you are aware instead of falling the value has risen and consequently a smaller number of bonds have been required for sterling payments in England and the Colonies. On the other hand the ordinary expenditure would have been much greater had it not been necessary to send home a considerable loss the very large stores of subsidiary coins which had accumulated in the Colony and which could not be passed off, on which the Government was paying interest. The extraordinary expenditure for 1906 is now estimated at \$152,000 less than when the original estimates were prepared. So that we have \$409,000 more due to the excess of assets over liabilities on Dec. 31, 1905. We have \$293,000 less due to revenue not having come up to the amount anticipated and we have \$308,000 more owing to the expenditure having been less than estimated. The net result is that at the end of 1906 we shall be \$123,000 better off than we anticipated when the estimates for 1906 were introduced. We then expected a surplus of \$622,402 on

December 31, 1906. We now expect a surplus of \$744,673.

Passing from our anticipated position at the end of this year to the condition that we anticipate next year and dealing in the first instance with the ordinary revenue there will be a decrease of \$490,000 on the proceeds from the Opium Farm. This farm, which at present is let for \$170,000 per month, or \$2,040,000 per year, has been let next year at \$151,000 per month or \$1,812,000 per year. This is a decrease of \$228,000 on the year but as the farm is let until March next the actual loss in 1907 will be \$490,000. I repeat this reduction not only on account of the loss of revenue but because an additional sum with the lower price paid by the Opium Farm the cost of the drug is lessened and the consumption increased. The next item of revenue on which there will be a reduction is that of subsidiary coins. The item of \$190,000 which appeared in the 1906 estimates will disappear from those of 1907 and I shall be very much surprised if it ever comes again. I am doubtful whether this Colony was justified in sending some \$40,000 worth of coins into China which had a value less than their face value. This had the effect of inducing the Chinese to use the money in the minting silver. The Government has made no representations to the Metropolitan authorities with regard to the very large volume of subsidiary coins which had and will continue to have and in this connection I have received notification from the Colonial General at Canton that our communications have not been without effect. I think the Chinese realize what a disastrous thing it is to lower the value of the currency and will consequently limit their number of subsidiary coins. Of course it is outside the question for us to do what we are trying to persuade them not to do. (Applause.) There are the two big items of reduction in revenue, the Opium Farm and subsidiary coins amounting altogether to \$610,000. Then there is a reduction in three items which indicates the stagnation of trade, \$10,000 under permit for Sunday cargo working, \$900 for extra of gunpowder and licences, and \$847 for post-licenses. There is a reduction of \$7,800 in the amount we anticipated to receive from the sale of timber. We have given effect and shall continue to give effect to the Colony's cry of two years ago "Woodman spare the tree," but I am doubtful whether we shall not have to somewhat modify that policy. I was struck the other day in a conversation that I had with the Deputy Inspector General of the Naval Hospital who informed me that he was cutting down all the trees near the Naval Hospital for he said they would die in twenty years. I have found that the dead trees in the colony will be carefully cut down and not get our forests filled with dead wood. This must be carefully watched as we expect very little money this year from the sale of timber. There is another item and that is the Conservancy vote, which is \$600 less. The Conservancy vote, coming to new buildings and improvements, showed an increase of \$90,000; sale of stamps, an increase of \$20,000; junk licences, \$18,000 extra, owing to Bill now before Council; \$1,000 addition from Markets, due to New Western and Mong-kai markets; and the New Territory, which is expected to yield an additional \$8,000 for rent, etc. The total increase in ordinary revenue amounted to \$124,600, which deducted from total decrease of \$622,530 showed a net decrease of \$500,370. Extraordinary revenue showed a decrease of \$340,000 and had an account for another \$109,000. The total decrease was nearly \$900,000, viz., \$899,370. The total revenue for the year therefore was estimated at: \$8,448,025, against \$7,347,235 for 1906.

The surplus for the year therefore was expected to be \$110,255. His Excellency went on to deal with the budget item by item and in connection with the decrease of \$16,094 in Pensions remarked that the saving was one which did not give them satisfaction, as it meant the death of some old and valued servants of the Colony. Sir Matthew Marsh, Sir George O'Brien, Sir Deane and Mr. Bruce Shapland had all passed away during 1905-6. "We all know Mr. Bruce Shapland," said His Excellency, "and we all regret he for so short a time enjoyed the pension he so well earned." (Applause.) Referring to the expenditure incurred under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance His Excellency said that a commission had, as Hon. Members know, been appointed to inquire into its workings and it was hoped that the result would be that the Ordinance would work more economically, satisfactorily and with less friction. The commission was working conscientiously and well. Unfortunately their investigation had shown that the law had not been administered without some corruption on the part of subordinate officers. He hoped, and he was sure that the members of the Council also hoped, that the men who had been charged would be able to clear themselves. It would be disappointing to think that any body of Englishmen had lost their honesty that used to be a characteristic. On the question of expenditure on the harbour His Excellency said that it was a great relief to the Government and to the shipping authorities to find that the depth of the harbour or the area of deep water had not decreased to any appreciable extent. His Excellency concluded his address at five minutes past four, after speaking for one hour and thirty minutes. The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the bill was read a first time.

**PREPARED OPINION.**  
The Hon. the Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891.  
The object of the Bill was to make better provision for the establishment of bonded warehouses for morphine and compounds of opium, and to remove any doubt as to whether the provisions of the Principal Ordinance with regard to searches, arrests, possession, seizure and disposal and with regard to penalties and otherwise apply to morphine and compounds of opium. The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

**CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.**  
The Hon. the Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.  
The discussion was proceeding when we went to press.

**AT A SUNDAY SCHOOL.**—“Now, Johnnie explain the difference between the ‘quick’ and the ‘dead.’” “How, miss, the ‘quick’ is them as gets out of the way of motor cars, a’ the ‘dead’ is them as doesn’t.”

**NOT IF AS RICH AS ROTHCHILDS.**  
If you had all the wealth of Rothchilts, you could not buy a better medicine for bowel complaints than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is at all times a physician can not prescribe a better preparation for colic and diarrhoea, both for children and adults. The uniform success of this remedy has shown it to be superior to all others. For sale by all chemists and stockholders.

## CRUISE OF H.M.S. "FLORA."

## SEVEN MONTHS IN STRANGE WATERS.

Seven months ago the second class cruiser "Flora" left Hongkong on one of the longest cruises that have ever been undertaken by a vessel attached to the local station. An already briefly announced in the CHINA MAIL, who returned to the harbour on Tuesday, having completed a voyage of slightly over 28,000 miles, largely in the less frequented waters of the Pacific.

The cruise was full of interest, and thanks to the courtesy extended to our representative on board the "Flora" we are able to give some particulars regarding some of the places touched at.

Leaving Hongkong in February the "Flora" went first to Japan, and from there across to North America and Mexico, and steamed slowly down the coast as far as Oahu, and from there across the Pacific to Honolulu, Pitcairn Island, Tahiti, Fiji, Easter Island, and several other of the numerous beautiful islands that nestle under the tropics in the Pacific Ocean. From Fiji the "Flora" came direct to Hongkong, a voyage of 23 days without a stop, and an extremely long run man-of-war.

The long cruise was almost wholly accomplished in fine weather, and while it is one of the first of the kind to be undertaken will probably be repeated at intervals. Much useful work in the way of observations, etc., was carried out and a great deal of information gathered which will prove of great use on a future occasion.

**THE PANAMA CANAL.**  
The "Flora" visited the scene of the work going forward there located largest in the public eye and found that the Americans had already started to get a gigantic mole on the scene where the cutting is being made was a very busy one. One of the first, and indeed one of the greatest obstacles to be encountered, were the Colaba hills a range about two hundred feet high through which the Canal has to be carried. Toward these hills the work was being pushed with great expedition by a vast array of workmen. Curiously enough the majority of these appeared to be British subjects (Jamaican Negroes), and the British Consul on the spot was having a very busy time of it.

Prior to calling in at Panama the "Flora" visited Nicaragua and Guatemala, and at the latter place a party of officers from the ship were entertained by the Government. The Presidents of the Republics also visited the ship and were entertained on board. While at Honduras the President of that Republic also came on board and courtesies were exchanged. Parties from the ship landed at different times and were always well looked after and hospitably entertained.

**MODERN MOUNTAINEERING.**  
A good example of the ease and facility with which sight-seeing may be accomplished was obtained while in the vicinity of the famous Andes mountains. A party of about a dozen officers and sixty men went ashore for a day and during that time climbed one of the mountain peaks to the height of 11,000 feet and returned to the ship. This, of course, was accomplished by a mountain railway and the scenery on the way was of the most gorgeous and interesting description.

The "Flora" then commenced her long voyage across the Pacific stopping at various ports and finally arriving at the famous island of Pitcairn, the home of the descendants of the mutineers of the "Bounty," and Great Britain's only possession in the immense triangle enclosed between Vancouver, Fiji and the Falkland Islands.

**PITCAIRN ISLAND.**  
For considerably upwards of a century a glamour of romance has attached to the island of Pitcairn. The very name seems now to suggest something out of the ordinary, something unconventional; a spot on the outer edge of the world. Pitcairn does not disappoint the visitor, it has not yet become the resort of globe-trotters and tourists running round with cameras and the latest guide books. It is a beautiful little island sheltering a happy and unconventional community, almost completely shut off from the outside world and living in blissful ignorance of the doings of the rest of mankind. In these strenuous days it is refreshing to catch a glimpse of an Arcadian community like this, far removed from all our modern civilization. Yet a civilized, educated and religious community, self-contained and self-supporting. There are no telephones or telegraphs in Pitcairn, no postman to bring the morning letters and the worries attached thereto; no cable connection with the great outer world. The islanders are not agitated by the daily tidings of war or catastrophe. The papers they read are few in number and months old, containing many items that must be as unintelligible as Greek; the majority of them have never seen a railway train or an automobile and they know nothing of the way life is spent in our big cities. They are a people apart, their horizon is boundless sea and sky. In short Pitcairn is a tiny dot of about five miles in circumference in the ocean and an ideal place to lead the simple life undisturbed by outside influences.

Such the officers of the "Flora" found it and their account is that of the doings of a happy and contented people who make the stranger very welcome but have no desire to leave their island home for the place whence he came. Formerly it had been for many years customary for a British man-of-war to visit Pitcairn once a year, but owing to passing orders this had not been done for the last few years and when the "Flora" arrived at the island in company with a vessel from the Australian station one of His Majesty's ships had not been seen there for about three years. Little wonder then that the

Islanders made their visitors welcome. Pitcairn was found to be in a prosperous condition and the islanders well satisfied with their lot.

They readily told the story of their birth and of the various struggles and trials through which the little community has passed. The oldest resident of the island is a grandson of Fletcher Christian and is 87 years of age. Of the names that figured in the early history of the island those of Christian, Young and McCoy still exist, the Young family being one of the principal in the island.

The Islanders have European features and do not show the signs of decadence that would be expected from so many years of intermarriage. There are traces of "Kanakas" blood in most of the countenances but others are thoroughly Caucasian. It is a matter of history that the "Bounty" reached Pitcairn Island in January, 1790, but its existence was known long before that date. Fletcher Christian and eight of his shipmates were all who remained of the "Bounty's" original crew and they took with them from Tahiti six native men, ten women and a girl of fifteen as wives and servants. Christian selected Pitcairn owing to having seen an account of the discovery of a lone island in the Pacific Ocean, by Captain Carteret, in the year 1767. He decided upon it as a spot where they were likely to escape discovery. The island was named Pitcairn after the young man who had described it, a son of Major Pitcairn who fell in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Subsequently the natives rose against the white men and murdered Fletcher Christian, John Mills, Isaac Martin, William Brown and John Williams, so that four only of the mutineers, William McCoy, Matthew Quintall, John Adams and Edward Young were left. At this time almost every vice existed amongst the community and it was only after some years, when all the mutineers had passed away, except John Adams, that peace was restored, Adams became very religious and under his teaching the whole of the Islanders became united as one family. Such was the condition of Pitcairn when, in 1838, Captain Mayhew Folger, of the American ship "Topaz," chanced to call there. He was greatly surprised to be addressed in good English, as also his manners of all nations been since that date. English is used almost exclusively in the island, and the costume worn is the ordinary civilized pattern. The mutineers' descendants in later years received many kind-nesses from captains of British men-of-war and at the hands of different mariners.

The Islanders' life is simple in the extreme, the ground yields readily the necessities of life as well as saleable products to obtain money to make what purchases are required from the outside world. The officers of the "Flora" were much impressed with the peace and happiness that appeared to prevail and declare that the Pitcairners are a good-hearted and admirable people. In religion they are Seventh-Day Adventists and they observe the teachings of the creed very closely. No work is done on Saturdays by anyone in the island, and on no account would they be induced to break this article of their faith. If you wish to buy eggs, or any other product, as some of the "Flora's" officers did on their Sabbath the Pitcairners replied, "No, this is my holy day. The things are there, you can take them if you want them, but you must help yourself and you can call back and pay me to-morrow." Education is general and none of the Islanders have attained to a high standard. Amongst other presents the Commander of the "Flora" left the islanders two sheep (a ram and ewe) with which the suitability of the island for rearing a few sheep will be tested. It is already well stocked with goats. The laws are extremely simple and include some quaint measures, such as one making it an offence to kill a cat. There are large numbers of rats on the island and this piece of domestic legislation is aimed at keeping them down.

**MYSTERIES OF EASTER ISLAND.**  
Another very interesting, little known spot, visited by the "Flora" was Easter Island, so named from the fact of its being discovered by the Dutch Admiral Roggewein on Easter Sunday, 1722. Easter Island is famous as being the home of the last of a people whose origin cannot be traced, but who are supposed to be of Polynesian descent. It is also famous for its huge statues, monuments, and mysterious carvings and hieroglyphs which must have been done so long ago as the Stone Age. Some of these monuments are as much as sixty feet in height and it is an unexplained mystery how they were placed in position without the aid of mechanical contrivances. Many of these are in an unfinished state and the stone tools used are still to be found; facts which point to the conclusion that the work was suddenly and hastily abandoned by the ancient sculptors. The work is of much the same class as that found in the Andes, Bolivia and in Peru. A theory accepted by many scientists is that Easter Island once formed part of a large tract of land which centuries ago disappeared under the sea. The Islanders themselves have a tradition that their ancestors came in two canoes but from whom they have not the least idea. Strangely a similar tradition is also shared by the Maoris of New Zealand and the Easter Islanders speak a language very similar to that of the former. Anthropological facts are held to point to the people having probably come from somewhere in the South American continent.

The "Flora's" officers roamed amongst interesting scenes, and amongst the islanders met a native woman who is claimed to have reached the extraordinary age of 130 years. There are no means of proving the date of her birth but the old lady herself tells stories that point very strongly to the truth of the claim. She claims to have known Captain Cook and to remember his landing at the island when his vessels ran short of water. She says that she was a little girl at the time and is able to tell stories of incidents that are related almost fact for fact in Captain Cook's Journal. At Tahiti the officers were entertained at official banquets and photos of them dining in state crowned with flower wreaths were shown to our representative. In the way of photographs the "Flora's" trip has resulted in a unique and immensely interesting collection being obtained. Those of the Tahitian girl who danced for the officers' entertainment after the banquets show them to be of comely appearance. The photos obtained at Pitcairn are immensely interesting and include one of the tombstone of John Adams. On the tombstone in the photograph can be plainly read the simple inscription "Sacred to the Memory of John Adams, who died March 29th, 1829, in Hope." Another excellent photograph shows the birth register of the Pitcairn Islanders which was compiled after the little community had returned from Norfolk Island. In conclusion we take the opportunity of congratulating the commander and officers of the "Flora" on her very successful cruise and the good results accomplished, and wish them an enjoyable stay in Hongkong during the period of comparative inactivity which they have so well earned.

## SPORTING.

## Water Polo.

Yesterday afternoon, despite the rain, the water polo match between the 87th Company, R.G.A., and "A" team, V.R.C. took place at Kowloon, resulting in a win for the V.R.C. team by six goals to nil. The game was a close one despite the disparity in the score. The soldiers marked their opponents well, but very smart shooting at goal by Vermin, Wittichell, and Chunyut neutralised their efforts. Pereira scored two goals, Wittichell three and Chunyut one. The game was a very fast one and the passing of the V.R.C. team was much better than was generally expected. Though Wittichell was "fed" by Humphreys whenever he got the ball, Ribeiro and Pereira often got an opening and passed well to the other members of the team. Carroll did not play as well as anticipated, and his opponent on one occasion got clean away, but his shot at goal was a very weak one and Laimert saved easily. Ward had a couple of long shots at goal, but the V.R.C. goalkeeper was successful in blocking them both, though one almost beat him.

The final match of the competition, between the two V.R.C. teams will take on Saturday the 22nd. This match is certain to provide a good game.

## Cricket.

## THE KOWLOON CLUB.

The following is the report of the Kowloon Cricket Club:—  
In circulating our annual report it has been thought desirable to explain in some detail the measure of success which has attended the establishment of the Club. We would first thank His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan and the Government for their munificence in allying to the Club the excellent piece of ground in King's Park, which generosity enables us to present, notwithstanding the very heavy expenses the Club has necessarily had to incur, a satisfactory report and balanced sheet. For a Club in its infancy the past season has been very successful, due to the keen interest taken in its welfare by the members. Great credit is due to Dr. Swan and members of the 1st XI, for winning the Hongkong Cricket League competition, obtaining 37 points out of a possible 42. Walter Dixon secured the prizes given by Messrs. T. Choo and J. D. Logan for batting and bowling in league matches, his average for batting being 37, and bowling 6.6. W. G. Martin obtained the prize given by Mr. Goldring for fielding. In the 2nd XI matches W. E. Curwen won the prize given by Dr. Swan for the best average, and J. Sibbit the prize for the highest score, given by Mr. Goyne-Stevens. A Tennis Tournament was started after the cricket season finished, but owing to the wet weather it is not yet completed. The cricket pitch, which occupies the centre portion of the ground, has been returfed, and it is hoped will be in a fit condition for use early in October. Mr. Goyne-Stevens, the Honorary Secretary, resigned in January owing to his going on leave, and H. E. Goldsmith was elected to act in his stead till the annual meeting. It was hoped to have had the pavilion erected by the commencement of this season, but the tenders for the work being much higher than the estimated cost it was decided to reserve the question for the annual meeting. During the year 80 new members have been enrolled, thus strengthening our membership to 152, including 9 honorary members. We think the numbers may congratulate themselves on the very large measure of success which has attended the Club this year, and that the promise for the future is equally bright. We desire, however, to point out that this is largely dependent on the financial support received, and it is therefore particularly hoped that the members will continue their subscriptions and that all new entrants to the Club will assist both actively and financially. Thanks are due to the Sub-Committees for their assistance during the past season, also to Messrs. Lapsley and Harrop for auditing the accounts.

## THE YUNAN FAMINE.

A long and pathetic telegram and letter were sent by the Viceroy of Yunan and Kweichow, to the Viceroy of the Two Kwang, asking for assistance in order to save the lives of the people of the former province from death. It appears from the Viceroy's communication, that there was little or no rain throughout the province till late in the summer and when it did come it was altogether too late to think of planting rice for the year. Indeed it was possible only to hope that a little sweet potato and two may be grown. This was all the more distressing because it followed a year, when floods prevailed, and last year was a very unsuccessful one on account of the floods. Two years following each other of this nature are apparently more than the people can fight out, as in the poorer regions they mostly live from hand to mouth. The picture of parents selling their children, of people dying by the roadside, of hundreds waiting for bread is very painful, and though the wording is probably modelled after ancient books and therefore figurative, there is apparently no doubt but that the condition of affairs is very threatening, and hence the appeal.

The Yunan Viceroy, Ting Chan Tok, points out that the Central Government has sent him \$10,000, but this is as the small drop in a bucket compared with the needs. Those who have money must pay about three times the market value for the rice they get, whilst others can get none whatever, and must be content with any rougher food that fortune places in their way. Messengers have been sent into Annam, to Szechuen, and into Kweichow in order to purchase rice, but, as the appeal truly says, the way is long and the roads are mountainous, and no end of time and money are needed before there can be any hope of relief.

It appears from these remarks that the Viceroy has begun to see the advantages of railways. The merchants of the province and others have done what they are able and now there is this appeal to Viceroy Shun, and the hope is expressed that he will take the initiative and so lead the benevolent of the Kwangtung Province to give of their plenty to relieve the distress of those who are in such dire straits. There is no indication as to the reception which this appeal met with, the facts simply have been sent to the Viceroy and from the statement one can see generally that things are in a bad way. There is little hope of relief until the end of next summer when the harvest will be ripe.

**EXTRAORDINARY ALLEGATION BY THE "TIMES."**  
**Government Jobbery.**  
LONDON, Sept. 6.  
The writer of the more article in the Times says that well informed City opinion is surprised at the absence of protest against the action of the Government, in relieving thirty millions from the Treasury for the new loan of four millions.

He suggests that it is a political bargain, the Government saying to the mining magnates "you make no fuss about the Chinese, and we offer you the thirty millions."

**THE TOKYO TROUBLE.**  
**New Scale of Fares.**  
Writing on Sept. 2 the Japan Chronicle says:—  
Public feeling against the increase of the fares on the Tokyo electric-cars appears to be increasing. An association has been formed to oppose the increase, and has called a public indoor meeting for the 6th instant. The views of the association which says a veritable report, to be expressed in the most peaceful manner, and the Government and the tram company will be urged to reconsider their decision. If the views of the public, as expressed by this meeting, are ignored, and the proposed increase takes effect, then the association will convene a mass meeting of protest in Hibiya Park on the 11th. [As reported by cable this meeting was held.—E.D., O.M.]

Baron Sengo, Governor of Tokyo, has been interviewed by a representative of the Jiji Shinbun concerning the transfer question. He said there were some people who were fomenting an agitation and attacking the Home Minister about the increase of the fares. But it was he (the Governor) who sanctioned the increase and he did so without consulting the Municipal Council. It therefore, there was any point in the agitation which deserved the condemnation of the public, he, not the Home Minister, would be first to blame. In his opinion, the four sen fare after amalgamation was not inadequate, especially in view of the fact that the rails and cars of the three tram companies are now in such a worn-out condition that they required more or less radical repair in the near future. Moreover, many people—and they were mostly tradesmen, living both in the city and suburbs—who had hitherto to pay nine sen (exclusive of transit duty) to reach a particular part of the city would now be able to reach it for only four sen. The advantage of the new system would be too obvious even to school children to require explanation. Governor Sengo did not doubt that any objections with common-sense were not only unopposed to the new system, but were welcome to it. If public opinion of genuine public opinion recognised the increase of the fare as unreasonable, he would willingly take the responsibility upon himself and resign office.

**INFANT MORTALITY.**  
THE attention of the Town Council at Johannesburg, Transvaal, was last year directed to the fact that out of eighty-four infants, who died in December, forty-four of them had died of dysentery. An investigation with a view of tracing the source of the disease was authorized. Under four best of conditions attacks of dysentery are very prevalent among children in warm weather, but in a large majority of cases the lives of the little ones can be saved by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This remedy always brings prompt relief, and has never been known to fail. For sale by all chemists and stockholders.

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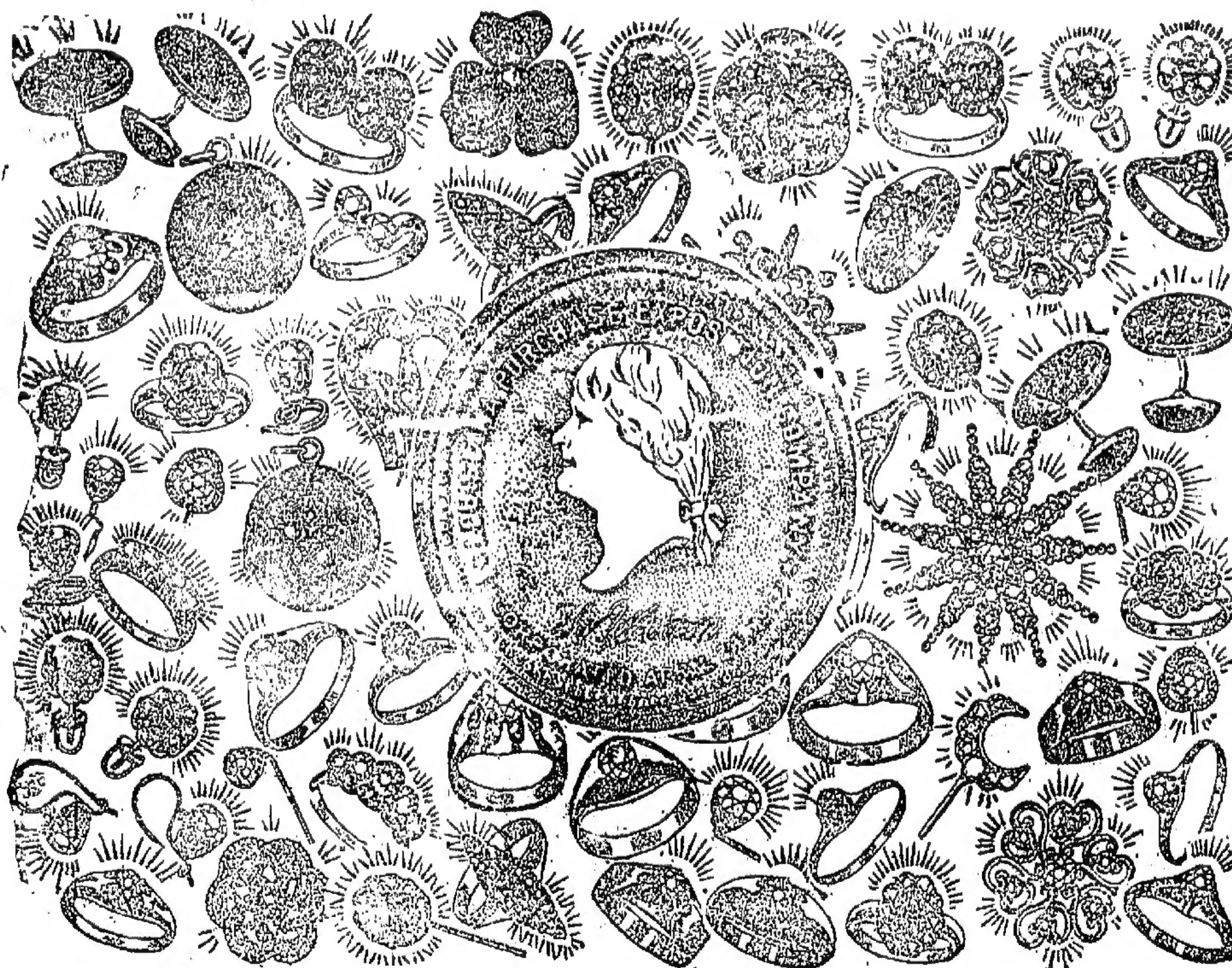
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